

**MINAMATA  
CONVENTION  
ON MERCURY**

Distr.: General

9 August 2023

English only

**Conference of the Parties to the  
Minamata Convention on Mercury  
Fifth meeting**

Geneva, 30 October–3 November 2023

Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda\*

**Organizational matters: organization of work****Information provided by the parties to the Minamata  
Convention on Mercury****Note by the secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. The present document summarizes the information submitted to the secretariat by parties of the Minamata Convention on Mercury between the entry into force of the Convention, in August 2017, and August 2023. The information summarized below relates to the status of ratification and to the submission of reports, assessments, plans and notifications by parties as part of their implementation of the Convention.

<i>Issue/subsection</i>	<i>Status</i>
A. Status of ratification	As at 1 August 2023, the Convention has 144 parties.
B. Notifications under the Minamata Convention on Mercury	<p>Information submitted by parties concerning the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Four parties submitted general notifications of consent to import as per article 3, paragraphs 6 and 7.</li><li>• Three parties submitted notifications of application of article 3, paragraph 9.</li><li>• One party submitted a notification under article 4, paragraph 2.</li><li>• Three parties submitted information on facilities that use mercury or mercury compounds as per article 5, paragraph 5 (c).</li><li>• 13 parties submitted exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex A to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.</li><li>• Six parties submitted exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex B to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.</li><li>• 50 countries, of which 43 were parties to the Convention, submitted notifications by a party that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing was more than insignificant in its territory, as per article 7, paragraph 3.</li></ul>

---

\* UNEP/MC/COP.5/1.

<i>Issue/subsection</i>	<i>Status</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 130 parties submitted designations of a national focal point for the exchange of information as per article 17, paragraph 4.</li> <li>• Eight parties submitted information on measures to implement the Convention as per article 30, paragraph 4.</li> <li>• 19 parties submitted a declaration on the entry into force of any amendment to an annex as per article 30, paragraph 5.</li> </ul>
C. National reporting pursuant to article 21	<p>As at 1 August 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the first short reports (2019), of the 114 parties to the Convention that were parties during the reporting period from 16 August 2017 (the date of entry into force the Convention) to 31 December 2018, 104 parties had submitted their complete first short national reports.</li> <li>• For the first full reports (2021), of the 123 parties to the Convention that were parties during the reporting period from 16 August 2017 (the date of entry into force of the Convention) to 31 December 2020, 117 parties had submitted their complete first full national reports.</li> </ul>
D. Minamata Convention initial assessments (MIAs)	As at 1 August 2023, of the 119 MIAs funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), <sup>1</sup> 73 MIAs from both parties and non-parties had been submitted to the secretariat.
E. National action plans pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 7	As at 1 August 2023, of the 48 plans supported by the Global Environment Facility, 30 national action plans from both parties and non-parties had been submitted to the secretariat.
F. National implementation plans pursuant to article 20	Three parties have submitted national implementation plans to the secretariat.

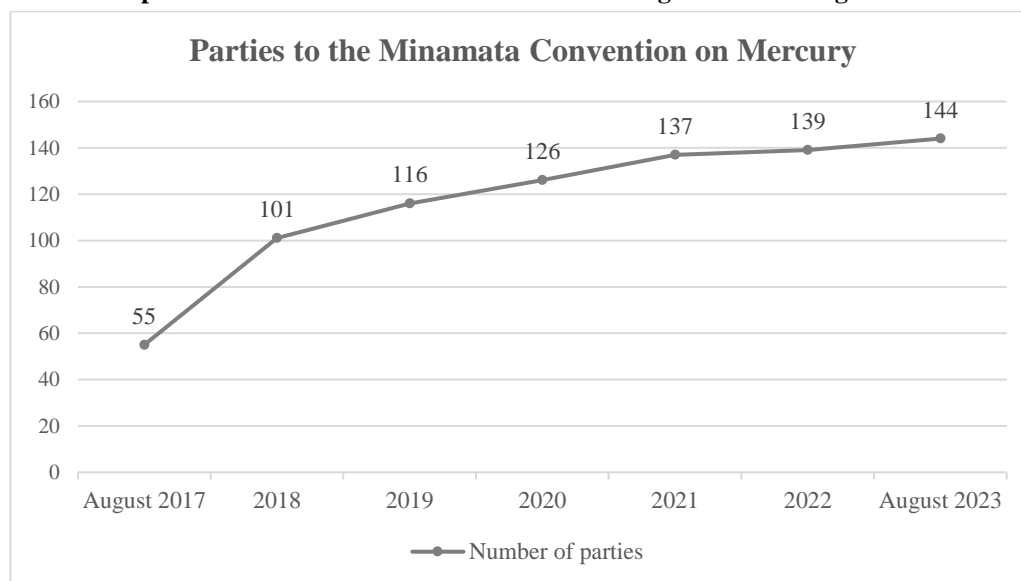
## II. Status of ratification

2. In order to facilitate the consideration of the credentials of the representatives of the parties present at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention, the secretariat has prepared a table (set out in the annex to the present note) listing the States and political or regional economic integration organizations that have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession with the depositary as at 1 August 2023.

3. As at 1 August 2023, there were 144 parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Figure 1

**Number of parties to the Minamata Convention from August 2017 to August 2023**



<sup>1</sup> See document UNEP/MC/COP.5/INF/14.

4. Since the second segment of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in March 2022, seven states have become parties, as follows:

- (a) Algeria deposited its instrument of ratification on 30 November 2022 and the Convention entered into force for it on 28 February 2023;
- (b) Bangladesh deposited its instrument of accession on 18 April 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 17 July 2023;
- (c) Belize deposited its instrument of accession on 12 June 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 10 September 2023;
- (d) Eritrea deposited its instrument of ratification on 7 February 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 8 May 2023;
- (e) Georgia deposited its instrument of ratification on 17 July 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 15 October 2023;
- (f) Malawi deposited its instrument of ratification on 23 June 2023 and the Convention entered into force for it on 21 September 2023;
- (g) Türkiye deposited its instrument of ratification on 4 October 2022 and the Convention entered into force for it on 2 January 2023;

5. The list set out in the annex to the present note is based on notifications received from the depositary to the Convention. Parties and signatories to the Convention are included in the list in order to reflect all notifications received from the depositary. Full treaty information and information on the status of the Convention are available on the treaty section of the United Nations website.<sup>2</sup>

### III. Notifications under the Minamata Convention on Mercury

6. Paragraph 6 of article 3 of the Convention requires parties to allow exports only with written consent from the importing parties or importing non-parties, and only for allowed purposes. Therefore, if mercury is exported from a party, the party should either have received written consent through form A, the form for the provision of written consent by a party to the import of mercury, or should have relied on the general notification under paragraph 7 of article 3, using form D, the form for general notification of consent to import mercury. Canada, Japan, Thailand and the United States of America have given general notifications of consent to import to the secretariat, which are accessible on the Convention website.<sup>3</sup>

7. Paragraph 9 of article 3 allows a party that has submitted a general notification to waive the restrictions imposed by the Convention on the imports of mercury from a non-party, provided that it maintains comprehensive restrictions on the export of mercury and has domestic measures in place to ensure that imported mercury is managed in an environmentally sound manner. The party is required to provide notification of such a decision to the secretariat, including information describing its export restrictions and domestic regulatory measures and information on the quantities and countries of origin of mercury imported from non-parties. This procedure was available until the conclusion of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Parties that have notified the secretariat in this context are Canada, Thailand and the United States.

8. Paragraph 2 of article 4 provides that a party may, as an alternative to paragraph 1, indicate, at the time of ratification or upon entry into force of an amendment to annex A for it, that it will implement different measures or strategies to address products listed in part I of annex A, provided that it can demonstrate that it has already reduced to a de minimis level the manufacture, import and export of the large majority of the products listed in part I of annex A and that it has implemented such measures, or that it notifies the secretariat of its decision to use this alternative. The United States has submitted such information to the secretariat.

9. Paragraph 5 (c) of article 5 provides that each party is to endeavour to identify facilities within its territory that use mercury and mercury compounds for processes listed in annex B and submit to the secretariat, no later than three years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for it, information on the number and types of such facilities and the estimated annual amount of mercury or

<sup>2</sup> At [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-17&chapter=27&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-17&chapter=27&clang=_en).

<sup>3</sup> At [www.minamataconvention.org/en/parties/notifications](http://www.minamataconvention.org/en/parties/notifications).

mercury compounds used in those facilities. China, Hungary and the United States have provided such a submission to the secretariat.

10. Under article 6, any State or regional economic integration organization may register for one or more exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in annex A and annex B by notifying the secretariat in writing on becoming a party to the Convention, or, in the case of any amendments to annex A or annex B, no later than the date on which the applicable amendment enters into force for the party. A number of parties have registered exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in annexes A and B, as follows:

(a) On becoming parties to the Convention, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, China (including Macao Special Administrative Region), Eswatini, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Madagascar, Peru and Thailand registered their exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex A to the Convention. It is worth noting that parties may decide to register exemptions from the phase-out dates of mercury-added products added by the amendment to annex A adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting.<sup>4</sup> Such exemptions are to be notified to the secretariat no later than 28 September 2023, the date upon which the amendment will enter into force. No such exemptions were notified to the secretariat.

(b) Argentina, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Peru and the United States have submitted their exemptions from the phase-out dates listed in part I of annex B to the Convention. Exemption from the phase-out dates listed in Part I of annex A and part I of annex B are listed on the exemptions page of the Convention website.<sup>5</sup>

11. Paragraph 3 of article 7 requires a party that has determined that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant to notify the secretariat. 50 countries have submitted such a notification to the secretariat, as follows: Afghanistan, Angola (non-party), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (non-party), Ecuador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya (non-party), Kyrgyzstan (non-party), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia (non-party), Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique (non-party), Myanmar (non-party), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

12. Paragraph 4 of article 17 provides that each party shall designate a national focal point for the exchange of information under the Convention, including with regard to the consent of importing parties under article 3. Non-parties may also designate national focal points, in particular to facilitate the implementation of obligations under the Convention on trade with non-parties pursuant to article 3. The secretariat follows up with parties that have not submitted the designation of national focal points on a regular basis to ensure that the information provided will facilitate cooperation in the exchange of information referred to in article 17. As at 1 August 2023, 90 per cent of parties had notified the secretariat of their national focal points, as required by the Convention.<sup>6</sup>

13. Paragraph 4 of article 30 encourages each state or regional economic integration organization to transmit to the secretariat, at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention, information on its measures to implement the Convention. Canada, Japan, Monaco, Nigeria, Panama, Suriname, Thailand and the United States of America have submitted such information.

14. Paragraph 5 of article 30 provides that any party may declare that, with regard to its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any amendment to an annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto. Argentina, Armenia, Canada, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of),

<sup>4</sup> See <https://minamataconvention.org/en/documents/review-and-amendment-annexes-and-b-minamata-convention-mercury>.

<sup>5</sup> At <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/exemptions>.

<sup>6</sup> At the time of writing, several parties' national focal point designations were still in progress, i.e., the national focal point designation forms had yet to be received by the secretariat. In order to be considered complete, States are invited to submit both the form and a cover letter as per the national focal point designation guidance. If one of the two requirements is missing, the nomination cannot be considered complete, which consequently affects the timely updating of national focal point contact details on the website. The above-mentioned designation form and a sample letter can be found on the Convention website, at <https://minamataconvention.org/en/parties/focal-points>.

Jamaica, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Seychelles, Suriname, Thailand, Türkiye and the United States have submitted such a declaration.

#### **IV. National reporting pursuant to article 21**

15. Article 21 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury requires that each party to the Convention shall report to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat, on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Convention, on the effectiveness of such measures and on possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention.

##### **A. Reporting timeline**

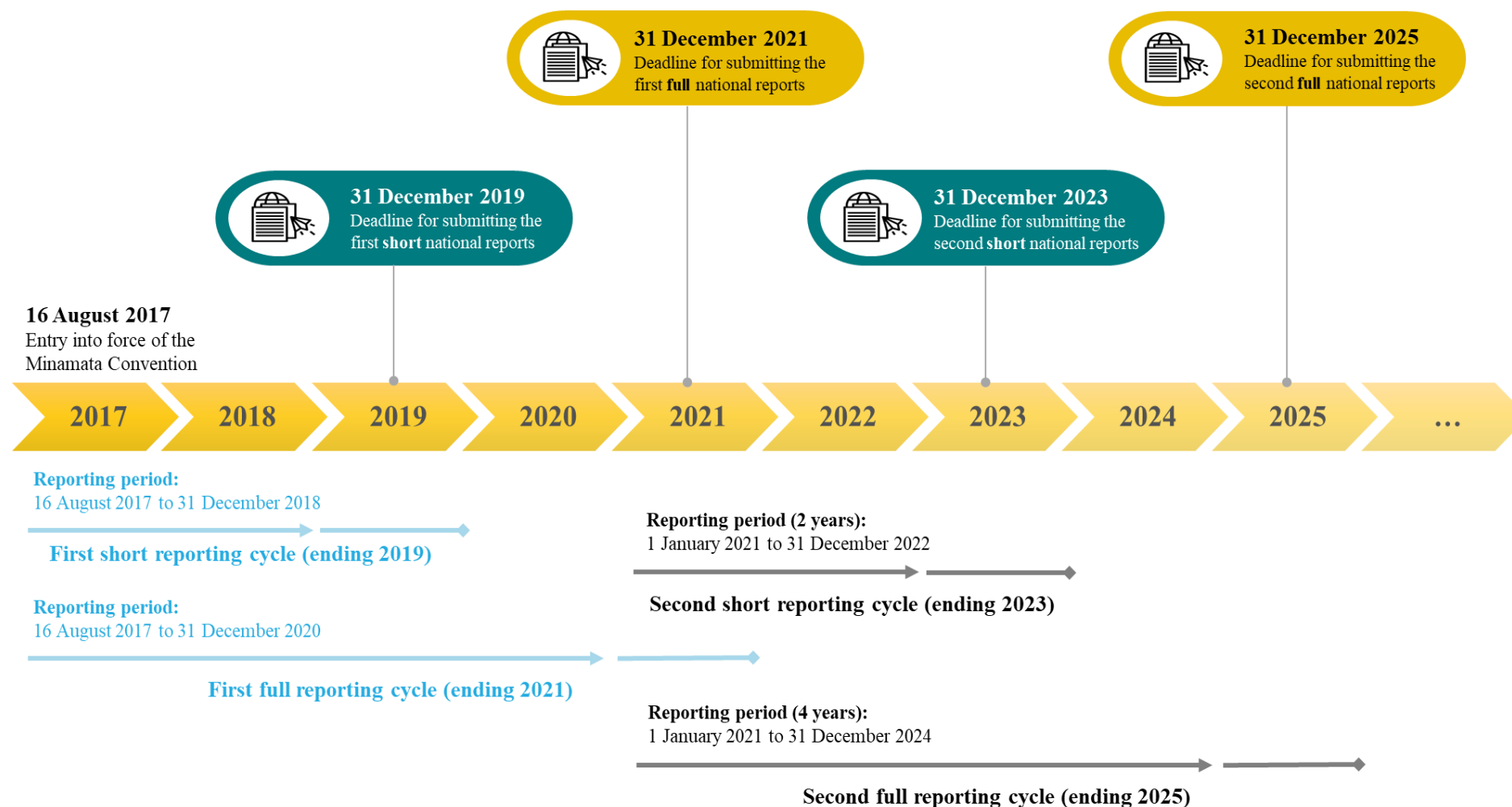
16. In decision MC-1/8, the Conference of the Parties decided that each party should report every four years using the full reporting format, and every two years with respect to the questions in that format marked by an asterisk.

17. The Conference of the Parties also decided that each party should submit the first short reports (i.e., the responses to questions in the format marked by an asterisk) by 31 December 2019 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its subsequent meeting.

18. It therefore follows that for the first short reports the reporting period was from 16 August 2017 (the date of entry into force of the Convention) to 31 December 2018 (to be submitted by 31 December 2019), and for the first full reports the reporting period covers the period from 16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020 (to be submitted by 31 December 2021). The cycle will then be repeated, with the subsequent short reports covering the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 (to be submitted by 31 December 2023) and the subsequent full reports covering the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024 (to be submitted by 31 December 2025), and so on.

19. The article 21 reporting timeline is shown in figure 2 (on the next page).

Figure 2  
Article 21 reporting timeline



## B. Submission channel for national reports

20. Parties are invited to report through the new online reporting tool. The tool follows the reporting format agreed by the Conference of Parties and is available in the six official languages of the United Nations.
21. The national focal point of each party receives login credentials to submit the national report during every reporting cycle.
22. To assist parties to collect and collate all information for the second short reports, the secretariat has produced an offline paper version. It is not intended to replace the online reporting tool.
23. Thus far, 99 percent of parties have utilised the online reporting tool for the first full national reports, and 88 percent of parties have submitted their national reports online for the first short national reports. The information is also indicated in the “Online” column of the table below.

## C. Reporting performance

24. The following table shows the reporting performance of the first short national reports (2019) and the first full national reports (2021).

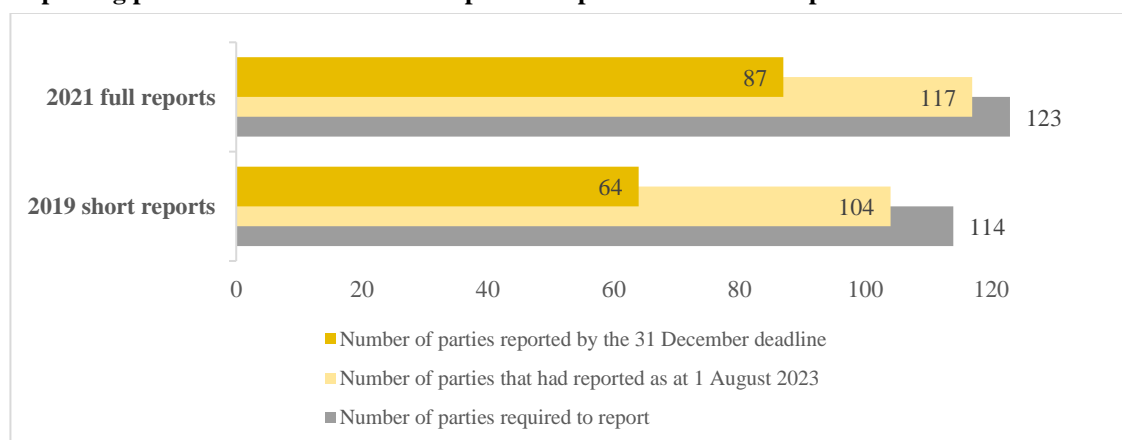
**Number of parties that have submitted article 21 reports**

	<i>No. of parties required to report</i>	<i>Number of parties that have reported to date</i>				<i>No. of parties yet to report</i>
		<i>By 5 July 2023</i>	<i>By the 31 December deadline</i>	<i>Online</i>	<i>Total</i>	
2021 full reports	123	117	87	116	117	6
2019 short reports	114	104	63	92	104	10

25. 55 per cent of the parties required to report submitted their first short national reports by the 31 December deadline, while 71 per cent of the parties required to report submitted their first full national reports by the deadline. It should be noted that the full reporting format had a more extensive set of reporting questions (43 questions compared to 4 questions marked with an asterisk in the reporting format set out in the annex to decision MC-1/8).
26. In both reporting cycles a reporting rate of more than 90 percent was achieved by 5 July 2023, with 91 percent of the parties required to report submitting their first short reports by that date, and 95 per cent of parties required to report submitting their first full reports by that date.
27. Figure 3 presents the total number of parties obligated to report for both the reporting cycles ending in 2019 and 2021, depicted in dark grey. The number of parties that submitted their reports by the 31 December deadline, as stipulated in decision MC-1/8, is shown in dark yellow. The number of parties that had submitted their reports as at 1 August 2023 is shown in light yellow.

Figure 3

**Reporting performance of 2019 short reports compared to 2021 full reports**

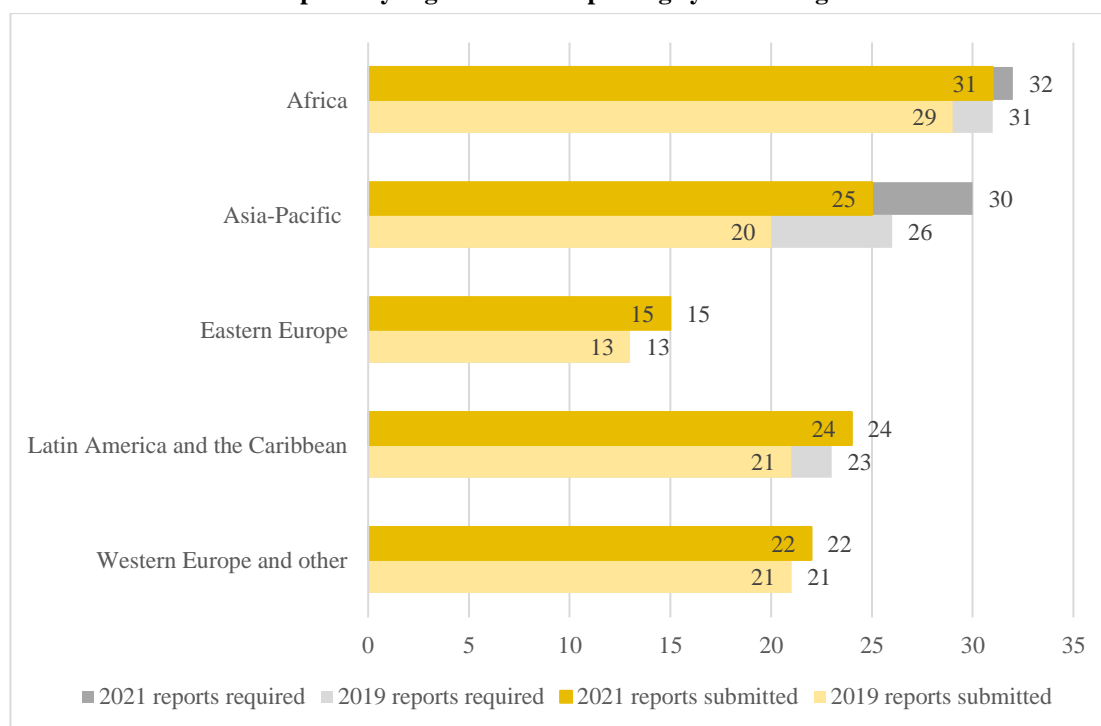


28. The regional breakdown of the 2019 short reports and the 2021 full reports is illustrated in figure 4. The total number of parties required to submit reports per region is represented in a distinct shade of grey (light grey for the 2019 short reports and dark grey for the 2021 full reports). The number of parties that have submitted their reports per region is shown in yellow (light yellow for the 2019 short reports and dark yellow for the 2021 full reports).

29. The groups of Eastern European States and the group of Western European and other States have completed their national reporting obligations for both the 2019 short reports and 2021 full reports, as indicated in the figure. Furthermore, for the reporting period ending in 2021, parties belonging to the group of Latin American and Caribbean States have also fulfilled their reporting obligations under article 21.

Figure 4

**Submission of national reports by region for the reporting cycles ending in 2019 and 2021**



## V. Minamata Convention initial assessments

30. The development of Minamata Convention initial assessments is one of the enabling activities supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

31. As at 30 June 2022, GEF had provided support to enable a total of 119 countries to develop their initial assessments. As at 1 August 2023, 73 initial assessments from both parties and non-parties had been submitted to the secretariat. A small number of countries have completed initial assessments that have not been submitted to the secretariat. The secretariat expects GEF agencies to submit finalized and validated initial assessments to the secretariat, for which approval of the country is required. The list of countries that received GEF support for enabling activities is set out in annex 1 of the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury at its fifth meeting (UNEP/MC/COP.5/INF/14).

32. As at 1 August 2023, the secretariat had received the initial assessments of the following countries: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan (non-party), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde (non-party), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia (non-party), Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala (non-party), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan (non-party), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia (non-party), Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal (non-party), Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia (non-party), Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan



(non-party), Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago (non-party), Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen (non-party), Zambia.

## **VI. National action plans pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 7**

33. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 7 of the Convention, a party that at any time determines that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing in its territory is more than insignificant shall notify the secretariat. Such a party shall also develop and implement a national action plan in accordance with annex C of the Convention; submit its national action plan to the secretariat no later than three years after entry into force of the Convention for it or three years after the notification to the secretariat, whichever is later; and thereafter, provide a review every three years of the progress made in meeting its obligations under article 7 and include such reviews in its reports submitted pursuant to article 21.

34. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, agreed to the use of the guidance on the preparation of national action plans, which is available on the Convention website.<sup>7</sup>

35. The Conference of the Parties, at its fourth meeting, adopted the updated guidance, including new chapters on public health strategies and the prevention of exposure of vulnerable populations, as prepared by the World Health Organization, and on tailings management, as prepared by the Global Mercury Partnership in cooperation with the secretariat, as amended and set out in annexes I and II to document UNEP/MC/COP.4/29.

36. A total of 48 countries had received GEF support to prepare their national action plans as at 30 June 2022. By 1 August 2023, the secretariat had received the artisanal and small-scale gold mining national action plans of the following countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (non-party), Ecuador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya (non-party), Kyrgyzstan (non-party), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## **VII. National implementation plans pursuant to article 20**

37. Pursuant to article 20 of the Minamata Convention, a Party may, following an initial assessment, develop and execute an implementation plan for meeting its obligations under the Convention, taking into account its domestic circumstances. Any such plan should be transmitted to the secretariat as soon as it has been developed.

38. Japan, Montenegro and Peru have developed implementation plans that were transmitted to the secretariat. The related reports are available on the website of the Convention.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> At <https://minamataconvention.org/en/documents/guidance-developing-national-action-plan-reduce-and-where-feasible-eliminate-mercury-use>.

<sup>8</sup> At [www.minamataconvention.org/en/parties/national-implementation-plans](http://www.minamataconvention.org/en/parties/national-implementation-plans).

## Annex

### Status of parties to the Minamata Convention as at 1 August 2023

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>
1	Afghanistan	2 May 2017 a
2	Albania	26 May 2020
3	Algeria	30 Nov 2022 a
4	Antigua and Barbuda	23 Sep 2016 a
5	Argentina	25 Sep 2017
6	Armenia	13 Dec 2017
7	Australia	7 Dec 2021
8	Austria	12 Jun 2017
9	Bahamas	12 Feb 2020 a
10	Bahrain	6 Jul 2021 a
11	Bangladesh	18 Apr 2023
12	Belgium	26 Feb 2018
13	Belize	12 Jun 2023 a
14	Benin	7 Nov 2016
15	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	26 Jan 2016
16	Botswana	3 Jun 2016 a
17	Brazil	8 Aug 2017
18	Bulgaria	18 May 2017
19	Burkina Faso	10 Apr 2017
20	Burundi	26 Mar 2021
21	Cambodia	8 Apr 2021
22	Cameroon	10 Mar 2021
23	Canada	7 Apr 2017
24	Central African Republic	31 Mar 2021
25	Chad	24 Sep 2015
26	Chile	27 Aug 2018
27	China	31 Aug 2016
28	Colombia	26 Aug 2019
29	Comoros	23 Jul 2019
30	Congo	6 Aug 2019
31	Costa Rica	19 Jan 2017
32	Côte d'Ivoire	1 Oct 2019
33	Croatia	25 Sep 2017
34	Cuba	30 Jan 2018 a
35	Cyprus	25 Feb 2020
36	Czechia	19 Jun 2017
37	Denmark	18 May 2017 AA
38	Djibouti	23 Sep 2014
39	Dominican Republic	20 Mar 2018
40	Ecuador	29 Jul 2016
41	El Salvador	20 Jun 2017 a
42	Equatorial Guinea	24 Dec 2019 a
43	Eritrea	7 Feb 2023 a
44	Estonia	21 Jun 2017 a

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>
45	Eswatini	21 Sep 2016 a
46	European Union	18 May 2017 AA
47	Finland	1 Jun 2017 A
48	France	15 Jun 2017
49	Gabon	24 Sep 2014 A
50	Gambia	7 Nov 2016
51	Georgia	17 July 2023
52	Germany	15 Sep 2017
53	Ghana	23 Mar 2017
54	Greece	10 Jun 2020
55	Guinea	21 Oct 2014
56	Guinea-Bissau	22 Oct 2018
57	Guyana	24 Sep 2014
58	Honduras	22 Mar 2017
59	Hungary	18 May 2017
60	Iceland	3 May 2018 a
61	India	18 Jun 2018
62	Indonesia	22 Sep 2017
63	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jun 2017
64	Iraq	16 Sep 2021
65	Ireland	18 Mar 2019
66	Italy	5 Jan 2021
67	Jamaica	19 Jul 2017
68	Japan	2 Feb 2016 A
69	Jordan	12 Nov 2015
70	Kiribati	28 Jul 2017 a
71	Kuwait	3 Dec 2015
72	Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 Sep 2017 a
73	Latvia	20 Jun 2017
74	Lebanon	13 Oct 2017 a
75	Lesotho	12 Nov 2014 a
76	Liechtenstein	1 Feb 2017 a
77	Lithuania	15 Jan 2018
78	Luxembourg	21 Sep 2017
79	Madagascar	13 May 2015
80	Malawi	23 June 2023
81	Mali	27 May 2016
82	Malta	18 May 2017
83	Marshall Islands	29 Jan 2019 a
84	Mauritania	18 Aug 2015
85	Mauritius	21 Sep 2017
86	Mexico	29 Sep 2015
87	Monaco	24 Sep 2014
88	Mongolia	28 Sep 2015
89	Montenegro	10 Jun 2019
90	Namibia	6 Sep 2017 a
91	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	18 May 2017 A
92	Nicaragua	29 Oct 2014

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>
93	Niger	9 Jun 2017
94	Nigeria	1 Feb 2018
95	North Macedonia	12 Mar 2020
96	Norway	12 May 2017
97	Oman	23 Jun 2020 a
98	Pakistan	16 Dec 2020
99	Palau	21 Jun 2017
100	Panama	29 Sep 2015
101	Paraguay	26 Jun 2018
102	Peru	21 Jan 2016
103	Philippines	8 Jul 2020
104	Poland	30 Sep 2021
105	Portugal	28 Aug 2018 a
106	Qatar	4 Nov 2020 a
107	Republic of Korea	22 Nov 2019
108	Republic of Moldova	20 Jun 2017
109	Romania	18 May 2017
110	Rwanda	29 Jun 2017 a
111	Samoa	24 Sep 2015
112	Sao Tome and Principe	30 Aug 2018 a
113	Saudi Arabia	27 Feb 2019 a
114	Senegal	3 Mar 2016
115	Seychelles	13 Jan 2015
116	Sierra Leone	1 Nov 2016
117	Singapore	22 Sep 2017
118	Slovakia	31 May 2017
119	Slovenia	23 Jun 2017
120	South Africa	29 Apr 2019
121	Spain	13 Dec 2021
122	Sri Lanka	19 Jun 2017
123	Saint Kitts and Nevis	24 May 2017 a
124	Saint Lucia	23 Jan 2019 a
125	State of Palestine	18 Mar 2019 a
126	Suriname	2 Aug 2018 a
127	Sweden	18 May 2017
128	Switzerland	25 May 2016
129	Syrian Arab Republic	26 Jul 2017
130	Thailand	22 Jun 2017 a
131	Togo	3 Feb 2017
132	Tonga	22 Oct 2018 a
133	Türkiye	4 Oct 2022
134	Tuvalu	7 Jun 2019 a
135	Uganda	1 Mar 2019
136	United Arab Emirates	27 Apr 2015
137	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 Mar 2018
138	United Republic of Tanzania	5 Oct 2020
139	United States of America	6 Nov 2013 A
140	Uruguay	24 Sep 2014

---

	<i>Party</i>	<i>Approval (AA), acceptance (A), accession (a), ratification</i>
141	Vanuatu	16 Oct 2018 a
142	Viet Nam	23 Jun 2017 AA
143	Zambia	11 Mar 2016
144	Zimbabwe	19 Aug 2021

---